Mational

Republican.

VOL. XVI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1876.

NO. 125.

CAPITAL TOPICS.

IT IS FALSE AND FOOLIS.

S. T. SUIT TO THE FRON

'NEVER PAID BRISTOW A CENT!

"MYSELF OR MY ATTOR" (EY

THE SALARY BILL VETO

OF THE PRESIDEN MARD OF AUDIT OF THE DISTRICT

CLYMER'S COMMITTE & DISAPPOINTED REYNOLDS TELLS NOTHING NEW

ER RYSERATES GEVERAL RARCOCK EMMA MINE CALDRON

STILL BOILS AND BUBBLES

The Shining Silver Tieces.

The Treasury yesterday disbursed, in exchange for Eactional currency, about \$35,000 in silver coin There was a steady stream of applicants for silver corrency from the opening of the cosh-room at 9 eclock a. m. yesterday until it was closed, at 2 p.m. Several large amounts were sent to banks and others who have applied for it. Discovery of a New Planet.

Professor Watson announces to the Nation Academy of Sciences, now in session at the Smithsenian Institution, the discovery, yesterday merning, April 19, of a planet of the eleventh magnitude, in 13 h. 28 m. right ascension, 110 45 ath declination, with a motion of two minutes A Granger Nominated.

ion. James Williams, of Indians, "Uncle nmy, the Granger," was yesterday nominated Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana en a hard-money platform. He received the dispatch yesterday at the House of Representa-tives about 3 o'clock, and was soon surrounded by an admiring crowd. Mr. Ben. Hill, of Georgia, was the first-to congratulate him. Nominations.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate yesterday: Michael Schoeffer, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory; Elisha P. Ferry, Governor of Washington Territory; W. V. Rinehart, Indian agent at Mal-hear agency, Oregon; Jos. E. Wilson, collector of terma) revenue for Colorado Territory; Wm.

Confirmations. The Senate in executive session yesterlay con pension agent, New York city: Franklin Haven, Coghlen, United States attorney for California; Henry P. Farrow, United States attorney for Northern and Southern districts of Georgia; Mark Tilton, pension agent, Madison, Indiana. Postmasters—C. C. Thompson, Union City, Pa.; Wm. B. Chase, Waco, Texas; Mrs. M. E. Norris, San Antonio, Texas; C. H. Lord, Tucson, Arizona; G. C. White, Carson, City, Nevada.

The Pension Office.

The Seaton house, wherein is located the principal portion of the Pension Bureau, is just now being subjected to certain alterations in its interior, which will very greatly contribute to the enhancement and availability of the rooms being enhancement and availability of the rooms being changed, in that they will now be rendered better adapted to the accommodation of the highly important business of the bureau. The changes attended to are quite extensive, and are to cost the Government nothing, they being made at the expense of the owner of the building, who is anxious to have the Government continue its lease another series of years. In this connection thanks be out of place to predict that the business of the Pension Bureau under the management of the newly appointed commissioner. Hen. J. A. Bentley, (a lawyer of well-known ability and popularisy,) the experienced, able and courteous deputy commissioner. Col. J. W. Babson, and the gentlemanly and efficient chief cierk, O. P. G. Clarke, esq., will be transacted with a precision and promptitude not to be excelled. Finley vs. Walls.

The House yesterday voted upon the case of Finley vs. Walls, and by a strict party vote scated Finley, contestant, (Democrat,) in place of Walls, (Republican.) contestee. There can be no doubt (Republican.) contestee. There can be no doubt in the mind of any one who examined the evidence that Walls was legally entitled to his seat. The only question involved was as to the irregularity of votes cast at one irreduct at Lake City, and that, if fairly considered, was in Walls' favor. However, according to Democratic precedent, precept and principle, having the power by a majority of votes, it would have been abourd to expect anything else. Mr. Walls has been the third time successively elected to Congress, and during his whole term here has demeaned himself with a dignity and bearing of which his constituents may well be proud. He leaves here, not only with the respect and confidence of his own party, but the good will, even, of his late Democratic colleagues respect and confidence of his own party, good will, even, of his late Democratic col who know him.

Another One Nailed.

Another One Nailed.

To THE PUBLIC: My name has been mentioned in connection with an alleged payment to the Hon. B. H. Bristow. Secretary of the Treasury, of \$40,000 as an inducement to him to resign his position as United States district attorney for Kentucky and to release my distillery. I wish to say that I have not lived in Kentucky since 1851; that I have not owned of had anything to do with dietilleries in that State, or anywhere else, for the last twenty years; that I never paid Mr. Bristow, either directly or indirectly, one cent all my life for any purpose whatsoever, and that no one has for me; that he has never acted as my attorney in any matter whatever. I am entirely no one has for me; that he has never acted as my attorney in any matter whatever. I am entirely at a loss to account for the origin of the base and baseless slander which connects my name with his, although my attention was called to it by the Washington correspondent of the Inter-Ocean some time last summer or fall. I then denounced the whole story, without regard to its origin, as utterly false, warp and woof, and without the slightest foundation in fact. This denial I most emphatically repeat to day, and challenge all proof to the contrary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1875.

The Impeachment Trial.

The impeachment trial yesterday commenced at 12:45 o'clock, and lasted but a short time. The met result of the discussion was that the Senatuadjourn as a Court of Impeachment until 12:30 p m. on April 27. The managers on the part of the m. on April 27. The managers on the part of the House presented their replication to the plea of the counsel of Gen. Belknap of non-jurisdiction, and from now till the 27th will be given to both sides to prepare their arguments. It will be understood that the first argument will come on the complaint of Gen. Belknap's counsel that the Senate has no jurisdiction; in fact, that is all the point to be argued now. If the the Senate shall overrule it, then the case will be tried upon its merits. The galleries were crowded yesterday. There

The galleries were crowded yesterday. There were no tickets of admission, and as soon as the galleries got full the doorkeeper staid at the foot of the steps and kept the remaining people away. The assemblage was very respectable indeed. A large number of prominent people were in the galleries. There was no entausiasm, nor was there any demonstration outside of the routine of business beyond the movements that an increased number of people assembled in one place will occasion. It does not look as though there would be any of the exciting seenes that attended the Johnson trial. General Belknap was on hand again yesterday.

The Salary Bill Veto. The following is the veto of the President on the bill reducing the salary of the President to

the bill reducing the salary of the President to g25,000 per annum:

To the Senate of the United Steles:

Herewith I return Senate bill No. 1720-ntitled 'an act thing the salary of the President of the United States," without my approval.

I am constrained to this course from a sense of duty to my successors in office, to myself and to what is due to the dignity of the position of Chief Magistrate of a nation of more than forty millions of people.

Magistrate of a nation of more than forty millions of people.

When the salary of the President of the United States was fixed by the Constitution at \$25,000 per annum, we were a nation of but three million of people, poor from a long and exhaustive war, without commerce or manufactories, with but few wants and those cheaply supplied. The salary must then have been deemed small for the responsibilities and dignity of the position, but justifiably so from the imporerished condition of the Treasury, and the simplicity it was desired to exit vate in the Republic.

The salary of Congressmen under the Constitution was first fixed at 65 per day for the time actually in section, an average of about 120 days to

each sersion, or \$220 per year, or less than the thirtieth of the sale ty of the President.

Congress has te distated upon its own salaries from time to time since, until finally it reached \$6,000 per annu a, or one fifth that of the President, before the salary of the latter was increased. No one having a knowledge of the cost of living at the National Capital will contend that the present salary of Congressmen is too high, unless it is the hir sation to make the office one of honor when the salary should be abolished—a proposition repur gnant to our republican ideas and including.

when the galary should be abolished—a proposition reture grant to our republican ideas and institutions.

Luo's at believe the ricizens of this Republic detical of the five the ricizens of this Republic detical of public servants to serve them without a
representation for their services. Twenty-five
and collars does not defray the expenses of
recurive for one year, of has not in my extical of the servants.

It is not now one still in value what it
when fired by the Constitution, in supplying
taking and wants.

Having no personal interest in this matter, I
have felt myself free to return this bill to the
House, in which it originated, with my objections,
believing that in doing so I express the wishes
and matgment of the great majority of those who
pay all the salaries and other expenses of Government.

Executive Maysion, Aprill 8, 1876.

Dienity of Our Flag.

Dignity of Our Flag.

Important information was received by the Government yesterday regarding the state of al-entions that the Revolutionists levied a force inchitens that the Accounterance levice a rocca-tenion increasant there of two thousand dollars, and say if not paid on the morrow at 8 o'clock, the stores will be forced open and goods sold to double the amount demanded. The amegant is divided among ten merchants, five of them American editions. Mr. Haynes applied to the military commander at Pert McIntoch for pro-tession, but he reduced to set withher colors for military commander at Pert McIntosh for pro-tection, but he refused to act without orders from Washington. The Secretary of War has directed that orders be given to the department comman-der to grant the protection asked to American citizens in Taredo against such lawless outrages as the Government of Mexico is unable to pre-vent, but wishes caution to be exercised. The Secretary thinks the intention of this Govern-ment to protect its citizens will perhans move ment to protect its citizens will perhaps prove sufficient. The Secretary of the Navy will also order the gunboat on the Rio Grande to co-operate for the protection of American citizens. General Sherman, who is at Chicago, has been advised by telegraph from this city of the action of our au-thorities in this matter.

Secretary Bristow on the War Path.

Secretary Bristow on the War Path.

The following letter explains itself:

April 10, 1876.

Hon. B. G. Cenifeld. Chairman Committee on Ergenditures in the Department of Justice, House of Representatives:

Sit: My attention has been called to the Washington dispatches to the Baltimore Gazette of this date, (copy inclosed.) from which it appears that some time last week Mr. T. W. Bartley, of this city, appeared before your committee and detailed rumors, under oath, affecting my official integrity. This witness is represented as having sworn, upon information and belief, in substance, that while I was United States attorney for the district of Kentucky a number of distilleries were seized at my instance, and that soon after, upon an offer of a large sum of money, I resigned, and procured the appointment of my assistant (Col. Wharton) as my successor, became counsel for those distillers.

legel agreement property.

It is difficult to credit the 'statement that an officer of the Government, who could be reached by your committee in a few minutes, should be allowed to remain in ignorance of the exact character of such testimony for nearly a week, and that no opportunity to meet charges of so serious a nature should be aforded him. In the absence of any definite information from your com-

sence of any definite information from your committee in regard to what the witness really stated under oath, and without reference to the alleged denial of these statements by another witness, I must promptly meet the slander as I find it in public prints, even at the risk of appearing to reflect upon the methods of your committee. The story, whether testified to by Mr. Bartley or any one else before your committee, is absolutely and unqualifiedly false.

I trust your committee will recognize the propriety of giving me the opportunity to meet this baseless slander promptly, and for this purpose I request that the officers of the court, including the judget thereof, be brought before your committee, and subjected to public examination touching all the matters alleged by the witness in question, either by direct statement or innuendo, and, if need be, that the records of the court be examined for the purpose of showing that no such cases existed; at least that I had no connection with any such. Furthermore, I claim the right to be heard personally before your committee, under oath, touching all the matters referred to by any of the witnesses who have been examined on this subject.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

The Board of Audit.

The Board of Audit. The Speaker laid before the House yesterday afternoon a message from the President, trans-

	THEASURY DEPARTMENT, ?
	April 19, 1676. \$ -
	The President:
	In submitting a final report of the board of audit constituted by section of the act of June 20, 1874. "For the government of the District of Columbia and far other purposes," the undersigned take leave to say that Mr. Carpenter, the Second Comptroller of the United States Treasury, dist not become a member of the board of audit until January 24, 1876, and that the board ceased auditing and certifying claims against the
	District January 31, 1876, in conformity with
	what appeared to be the prevailing opinion of the
	Senate at that date, and what subsequently ap-
	Senate at that date, and what subsequently ap-
	peared to be the concurrent opinion of the two Houses of Congress. Prior to the 24th of January,
	1876, Mr. Carpenter had no knowledge of the pro- ceedings of the board, and for the few days of
	subsequent action that action conformed to the
1	precedent rules of the board, and now all that re- mains to be done is to report the general results
۱	that have been reached. To do this we need not
1	
uĵ	state what has already been reported by the
	board, and now constitutes a part of the public records.
п	The full aring contains we half and a second

The B	llowing	contains	, we i	eliev	e, a correc
					int of claim
ceramen	by the bo	with of R	more in	a emer	91,035,589
	too of cet				
Class 2.	**	**	1,900;	**	4,230,600 1
Class 3.	94.	+4	7:	44	1,897
Class 4.	-64	94.	2,638;	ke.	7,156,105
Class 5.	22	44	655:	40	385,869
Class 6.		144	4,577	66	151,540
Class 7.	**	195	2.021:	44	827,625
Class &	44	44	5.639	44	552.884
	William	12 amount			4,463

William Bowen, 1; " 4,463
Total certificates18,405 \$14,503,376 Deduct bonds returned and canceled, 1,900
Total amount

tion of March 14, 1876, viz :
Cines 2, amount 632,281 II 4, 40,918 35 5, 5, 6, 40,918 76 6, 4,955 70 6, 7, 7, 11,120 90 7, 1,444 98
Total
lowed, but retained in classes 4, amounting to
Claims in class 4 not acted upon, amounting to

589 29

amounting to.

Claims in class 5 not acted upon, amounting to.

Claims in ellss 8 not acted upon, amounting to. Amounting to..... 4,908 45 Audited but not certified in class 6... 113,954 14 This sum being added to the amount audited and certified makes a total of \$14.80,611.89 as the deot of the District which has come to the board of audit, and which is apparently correct, now however, including the former funded debt, nor the cost of work done but not reported by the Commissioners nor engineer of the District to the board of audit, and of which the board have no official knowledge.

The board of audit was constituted by section six of the act of Congress approved June 20, 1874, continued indefinitely by joint resolution approved December 21, 1874, and abolished by joint resolution approved March 14, 1876.

On the expiration of thirty days, viz: April 12, 1876, the board of audit, pursuant to the terms of the last named resolution, turned over all hooks, papers and records which had come to their possession, and not then in the custody of the House Commissioners of the District, and thereby closed their official connection with the same.

Respectfully submitted,

R. W. TAYLER, First Comptroller.

C. C. Carrenters, Second Comptroller.

The papers were referred to the District Committee.

Department yesterday heard A. E. Reynolds, of the Bris of Lee & Reynolds, post traders at Camp Supply, Indian Territory. Mr. Reynolds testified that he secured the appointment September 17, 1870, through General J. M. Hedrick, of Iowa; was to pay him \$5,000, but found the arrangement unprofitable, and altogether paid him \$4,500, made the last payment in the latter part of 1872 or early in 1872, had paid so money to anybody else on account of the appointment to the post. Witness was questioned very closely as to whether, in the presence of Wilbur F. Stoneya lawyer of Pueblo, Colorado, in the room of witness at the St. James hetel, New York, in the fall of 1874, he mailed a \$1,000 bill or two \$1,000 bills in a letter to General Orville E. Babocck or his brother. Witness said he had managed all the business of the firm in connection with the appointment, and had paid all the money that was paid; he had not handled a \$1,000 bill in the past ten years; had never in his life mailed money in an envelope in the way of bank notes or green-backs; had never paid a dollar to General Bab, cock or his brother, nor had he paid money to anyone except General Hedrick for the appointment. The reason witness agreed to pay Hedrick \$5,000 a year was because the post traders' generally talked big figures about the value of posts; that they would make large sums of money "next year," that as these stories circulated Hedrick's price seconed to "infata." Witness firm has made about \$10,000 a year. Dealt with Hedrick because he wanted the appointment and Hedrick's price seconed to "infata." Witness firm has made about \$10,000 a year, October 18 hed the post mearly six years, but the agreement was dropped. If it had been an ordinary business transcotion, witness would owe Hedrick now about \$20,000.

Mr. George W. Reggs, of George W. Cowles & Co., read a long statement in regard to their pro-

cesses for the preservation of tents and clothing for the War Department by proventing or expelling mildew or moths. He testified that General Meigs had indorsed the findings of the army boards and the results of tests at the Schnylkfill arrenal, all of which were favorable to Cowles & Co., The Secretary of War was not favorable to the processes used by Cowles & Co., but all the orders were made upon authority of Quarter-master General Meigs. Withese had never spoken with General Ingalis on the subject except in public before the board. Had not exerted any influence to have the board constituted in their interests. Had paid nobody to work for them except Colonel Doan Platt, editor of the Washington Capitel. Thinks the contract with Platt was for five per cent, of the grees proceeds of the work. In 18rd Colonel Platt put in a claim against Cowlee & Co. for eleven or twelve thousand follars, but the company refused to pay him, on the ground that he had been paid in full for his services. Platt then threatened to have their work stopped. Platt had been employed to use his influence with the Secretary of War. On the 19th of July, 1974, the work of Cowles & Co. was stopped through Platt's efforts, will have been supported to use his influence with the Secretary of War. On the 19th of July, 1974, the work of Cowles & Co. was stopped through Platt's efforts, will have been supported to use his influence with the Secretary of War. On the 19th of July, 1974, the work of Cowles & Co. was stopped through Platt's efforts, will have been supported to the loth of July, 1974, the work of Cowles & Co. was stopped through Platt's efforts, will have been supported to be company. The Secretary of War, on the 19th of the would gracify his request. Witness went to Long Branch to see the President. Was not acquainted with either the President. Was not acquainted with the company had been a constru

State.	Fresen number.	Corrected number.	Excess.	Deficit.
Maine	57	39	48	
New Hampshire	67	20	47	
Vermont	49	21	28	22
Massachusetts	196	91	35	
Rhode Island	9	14		5
'ennecticut	47	34	13	
New York	300	274	26	
Pennsylvania	269	220	49	160
New Jersey	47	57		10
Delaware	14	8	6	
Maryland	114	49	65	***
District of Columbia	604	- 8	506	
Virginia	90	77	13	
West Virginia	27	26	2.0	1
North Carolina	18	67		49
South Carolina	20	- 44		24
Beorgia	- 8	74		66
lorida	4	12		8
Alabama	21	62		41
Lississippi	19	52		33
ouisiana	15	45	-	30
Texas	8	51		43
Arkansas	6	30		24
ennessee	18	79		61
entucky	.33	83		50
)hio	140	167	100	27
ndinna	18	105		47
Ilinois	80	150		79
dissouri	25	168		82
dichigan	44	74		30
Visconsin	42	66		24
Linnesota	99	27		5
owa	34	75		41
Vebraska	5	- 8	1	3
Cansas	16	23		7
'alifornia	12	25	-	-02

Emma Mine. Ex-Senator Stewart was recalled before the Ex-Senator Stewart was recalled before the Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday. It will be recollected from the former testimony that the witness had a conversation with Senator Morton in July, 1871, wishing to engage him as comused in the Emma Mine suit, but which Senator Morton subsequently declined. In reply to Mr. Springer's questions the witness said he advised Lyon to said Senator Morton a variation for each total to send Senator Morton a retaining fee of \$1.004, having previously informed the Senator that if the suit turned out well- he should have a larger compensation. After the "witness saw Senator Murton's testimousy before this committee, given in March Inst. nof. knowing whether Lyon had compliciously his suggestion to send a retaining fee to Senator Morton, he wrote to the Denver bank for information is to whether a draft had been drawn in favor of Senator Morton on the bank. The reply was that there was no evidence that such a check had been drawn. The reason why the witness applied to the bank for information was that Mr. Chaffee, the president of the bank furnished the money to defray the litigation of Lyon against the Emma company.

The cases and the Emma company.

The examination of Mr. Parke by Mr. Hewitt was a company of the circumstance of the money to defray the litigation of Lyon against the Emma company.

The cases and the server of the server of this company, were purchased below madred thousand two hundred and seventy five thousand dollars. The bonds, to the extent of one Mr. Stewarf in the mine, giving him money and bons aftered in the mine with hundred and seventy five thousand dollars, were purchased below madred thousand in the large state of the Stewarf of the Mr. Stewarf.

In reply to questions by Mr. Chiltenden, Mr. Parke said he never heard of Professor Blake's letter of the 27th of July, 1871, (in diregation of the mine,) until his attention was entered the server by Mr. Chiltenden, In June, 1871, Professor Blake said he never heard of Professor Blake's letter of the 27th of July, 1871, (in diregation of the mine,) until his attention was entered the server by Mr. Chiltenden, In June, 1871, Professor Blake and the mine and the professor Blake and dollars on making his maps and report. Blake informed Mr. Parke employed him to go to the Emma mine of the Blake and dollars and expenses a first, and two London, when the Mr. Parke the first of the 28th of July, 1871, which gave a favorable report

developed in the Emma mine. Many persons in Utah thought the Flagstaff and Emma mines are on the same vein.

George Cullin tastified that the yield of the Flagstaff had not given out since the vein was recovered. He had made ineffectual efforts to get into the Emma mine, but had been excluded by certain interested parties there. His opinion was that the Emma mine was a true wein, and that it was on the same vein with the Flagstaff. As far as his knowledge went, the Emma mine could be made to pay with proper explorations. The Bay City Tunnel Company had taken out a body of rich ore at the end of the tunnel, which was supposed to be on the Emma win.

The witness said, in reply to a question by Mr. Hewitt, that to determine such fact pestively, it would be necessary to take actual measurements.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

LORD AND THE REPLICATION

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE

How Will They Fix It! evenly between the States. The argument is that the District of Columbia has more than its share. It is a fact that not more than one third of the clerks charged to the quota of this District have been residents here for a longer term than their clerkships have held out. Many of them came from the States, got married and settled fiere; and todisoharge them would not only create distress among them, but would deprive the Gevernment of many of their best clerks. The following is a list of the clerks and their places of residence, from the official records of the Department. There will soon be about 600 discharged: The whole number of names now on the register of the Treasury Department is 2,506, and the basis of the apportionment is the ratio of 2,406 employees (which is greater than the average number will be in future) to 38,588,371, the total population of the United States at the time the last census was made. Reduced, the ratio gives one appointment to 16,000 of population.

The following is a table showing the present number of employees of the Treasury Department from each State, the number each State is entitled to, and the excess or deficit of each State: of the clerks charged to the quota of this District

State.	Preses	Correcte	Excess.	Deficit.
aine	57	39	48	
ew Hampshire	67	20	47	
ermont	49	21	28	
assachmeetts	126	91	35	
hode Island	9	14		5
onnecticut	47	34	13	***
ew York	300	274	26	
ennsylvania	269	220	49	
ew Jersey	47	57		10
elaware	14	8	6	
aryland	114	49	65	
istrict of Columbia	604	- 8	596	
irginia	90	77	13	141
est Virginia	27	26	2.0	_1
orth Carolina	18	67		49
outh Carolina	20	- 44		24
corgia		74		66
lorida	4	12	**	8
labatna	21	62	4.63	41
ississippi	19	52	**	33
oulsiana	15	45	**	30
X45	8	51		43
rkansas	6	30	**/	24
ennessee	18	79		61
entucky	.33	83	2.50	50
hio	140	167	100	27
dinna	18	105		47
linois	80	150		79
issouri	25	168	2.51	82
ichigan	44	74		30
isconsin	42	66	44.	24
innesota	22	27 75	**	5
WB	34	75		41
ebraska	5	- 8	44	3
ansas	16	23		7
difornis	12	35	22.	23
regon	4	3 E-1	7007	23

BELKNAP AT THE BAR OF THE SENATE

COURT ADJOURNS TILL THE 27TH

THE GRASS IN THE CAPITOL GROUNDS

WEDNESDAY, April 19, 1878, Monday before the hour for the opening of th ression.
The CHAIR laid before the Senate a messa On motion of Mr. CLAYTON, the bill and m

West Virginia in favor of the release of E. O. M. Condon, Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. OGLESBY asked to be excused from se

vice on the Mississippi investigating committee telations, reported a bill to amend the regula ions of the United States consular courts in Japan nd 572 of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. MORTON presented a petition of several andred citizens of Indiana, asking equalization bounties. Referred to the Committee on Mill

Buildings and Grounds, reported the bill to con-firm the sale of the marine hospital at Nashville, Tennessee.

Mr. INGALLS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to carry out the provisions of the act of March 2, 1572, abolishing the tribal relations of the Miami Indians.

General Belknap and his counsel entered a few mimutes before the time appointed for the commencement of the impeachment proceedings, and walking down the aisle took the seats assigned to them at their table.

walking down the aisle took the seats assigned as them at their table.

Mr. PADDOCK submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interfor to Inform the Senate whether any disturbances exist in the Senate whether any disturbances exist in the Sloux country, and whether any military forces have been introduced in such country, and, if so, whether by his request. Adopted, At 12:30 p. m. the CHAIR declared the legisla-tive business of the Senate suspended, and that if would now proceed to the consideration of the ar-ticles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap late Secretary of War.

The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate then made the usual proclamation.

Measts. Exacting and PATTERSON were sworn in to sit on the trial by the Chair.

The Secretary of the Senate was directed to inform the managers of impeachment that the Senate was ready to receive them.

At 12:45 p, m, the Clerk of the House appeared and announced that the House had adopted a replication to the plea of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, which would be presented by the managers of impeachment.

The CHAIR. The Senate will receive the managers.

ntes of the Senate as a court of the Monday, April 17.

I The PRESIDENT pro test, then laid before the Senate the message of the House announcing that it had adopted a replication to the plea of W. W. Bellman to the articles of impeachment. exhibited against him.

Mr. Manager LORD said the House had adopted a replication to the pleas of W. W. Belk nap, late Secretary of War, which he asked be read by the Secretary.

The replication of the House was then readby Fig. 1 polication of the store points. In the escretary.

The replication embraces three points. In the rate place it is asserted that the matters alloged rat place it is asserted that one sufficient to example the place of impacts of impacts.

in plea of Belkmap are not sufficient to exempt him from answering to the articles of impeachment, because the managers say that at the time the acis charged were committed, and themes continually until the 2d day of March, 1876. Belkmap was Secretary of War. By the Constitution of the United States the House of Representatives had power to prefer articles of impeachment, and the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, had full power to try him, wherefore the House demands that the plea be not allowed, and that Belkmap be tried on the articles. In the next place, the replication asserts that the matters alleged in the plea are not sufficient to exempt Helkmap from answering to the articles. In the next place, the replication asserts that the matters alleged in the plea are not sufficient to exempt Helkmap from answering to the articles. In the next place, the replication asserts that the matters alleged in the help as a second of the acts set forth in the articles. Belkmap was an officer of the United States, as alleged in the articles, and was also such officer after the commission of each of said acts, and continued to be such officer until the 2d of March, 1876, and until the House of Representatives, by the proper committee, had completed its investigation into his official conduct. In regard to the matters set forth in the articles as official misconduct, the committee of the House was considering what report it should make to the House, and Belkmap was at the time aware of such investigation and of evidence taken and of such proposed report, and while the committee was considering and preparing the report to Such proposed report of the matters set forth in the articles of impeachment and of the House of Representatives, by the Constitution of the House of Representatives, by the Constitution of the House of Representatives, by the Constitution of the United States, had four to valve proposed to the state, and the replication and for the replication of the House of Representative, and the replication of

cat's answer to the Clerk of the House.

Mr. CONKLING modified his motion to meet this suggestion.

Mr. Carpenter remarked that the counsel had been taken somewhat by surprise by this proposition.

Mr. EDMUNDS accepted the amendment of Mr. Conkilno, and the order as amended was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the Senate (sitting on the trial of impeachment) adjourned to April 27, at 12:30 p. m.

The managers of impeachment and the accused and his counsel then retired, and the Senate resumed its legislative seasion.

The unfinished business (being the bill to protect witnesses) came up, on which Mr. Thurnax was entitled to the floor.

Mr. THURMAN said he was not now prepared to go on, and at his request the bill was laid over.

Mr. BUUTWELL, from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, reported a bill to perfect the revision of the Statutes of the United States, general and permanent in their nature, relating to the District of Columbia.

Mr. LOGAN called up the bill to define the tax on fermented and mait liquors, which was amended and passed.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported bill to protect the public property, turf and grass in the Capitol grounds being used as playground, to prevent injury to the trees, &c.]

He spoke of ten thousand children playing in the Capitol grounds being used as playground, to prevent injury to the trees, &c.]

He spoke of ten thousand children playing in the Capitol grounds being used as playground, to prevent injury to the trees, &c.]

Mr. CAMEKON of Wis, called up the bill to authorize the Northwestern Improvement Company, acorporation organized under the laws of the State of Michigan, to enter upon the Menomone Indian reservation, and improve the Geantariver, its branches and tributaries. Passed.

Mr. THURMAN called up his motion to reconsider the passage of the bill providing for the countries the passage of the bill providing for the countries the passage of the bill in providing for the countries the passage of the bill in

ensidered, in order that some prespect of receiving the searction of both Houses.

Mr. MCBTON opposed any reconsideration, as likely to lead to the defeat of any bill on the subject. He said let the bill go to the House, and let the House amend it as it pleased, and then it could go to a committee of conference. He again urget that the dangerous power now lodged the the hands of the President of the Senate. He said a Vice President had once counted a false vote in his own awors—a vote for which there was no legal certificate. The Senator from Vermont was in possession of all the facts of the case.

Mr. THURMAN said the man who was thus impugned was no less a man than he who wrote the Dectaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson. He did not believe that great man could be capable of any such corrupt act. The vote of the State of Georgia was the vote referred to, and he (Mr. T.) had seen it winted in the papers that when the attention of Mr. Jefferson was called to kebythe tellers he directed them to count the vote and then tore up the paper, so as so destroy all evidence of the fraud. There was no doubt whatever how Georgia voted on that occasion, and the counting of her vote made no difference in the result. The election would have been thrown into the House of Representatives whether the vote for no motive to induce Jefferson to act corruptly would believe.

The discussion continued at much length, in which the same arguments were used as heretofore.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on the

Make the same arguments were used as nerecofore.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on the
Judiciary, reported a bill authorizing the transfer
to the United States Circuit Courts for the Northern and Middle districts of Alabama of certain
causes in the United States Court for the Southern district of Alabama. Passed,
The motion to recognifier the parage of the
electoral bill was earried. Yeas 31 mays 23.

Mr. MOREON then gave notice that he would
estimate bill to worre. call up the bill to morrow.

Mr. MITCHELL, from the Committee or Claims, reported back the vetoed bill for the relief of G. B. Tyler and E. H. Luckett, and stated that the committee were ananimously of the ophiles that it should pass, notwithstanding the chiestions of the Possibatt.

ebjections of the President.

Mr. SARGENT called up House bill correcting errors in the Revised Statutes relating to precription. Passed.

Mr. BURNSIDE called up the bill to restore. appointments and promotive in the provides when LOGAN said he saw that this bill provides "Mr. LOGAN is the nay department which were for promotions in the pay department which were not intended when it was reported, or he would not have given his consent. He suggested that the bill be recommitted to the committee on Mill tary Affairs. So ordered.

the bill be recommitted to the committee on Mil-tary Affairs. So ordered.

On motion of Mr. INGALLS, the vote rejec-ing the House bill to incorporate the Mutual Pr-tection Insurance Company of the District of Co-lumbia was reconsidered, and the bill was the Mr. HITCHCOCK called up the bill revising Columbia. Passed.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill to amend the laws relating to silver coinage, with the understanding that it go over and be made the unimished business for to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, the bill in relation to the Japanese indemnity fundwas taken up.

was taken up.
Mr. FREIJINGHUYSEN moved an amend-ment to strike out the condition that the money to be returned to Japan shall be used for educaional purposes. Mr. DAVIS inquired why this amendment was proposed.

Mr. KERNAN said the money belonged to Japan, and we had no right to exact any conditions as to its return.

Mr. THURMAN said it would be an insult to Agreed to.

Mr. EATON moved to strike out the clause that the money should be retained, if not incompatible with our obligations with other persons.

Mr. INGALLS said either this money was ours or it was Japan's. If it belonged to Japan, we ought to return it irrespective of what might be the views of any one else, and without any conditions.

Mr. HOWE agreed with Mr. INGALLS, but h and never seen any evidence conclusive with him hat the money belonged to Japan. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN did not know that Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN did not know that the amendment would make any particular difference, but he thought it best not to adopt it. He explained that we had acted in concert with England and France in the matter.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to strike out the several sections of the bill which provided for prize money to the American officers and crew who took part in the engagements and destruction of the Japanese piratical vessels. He said this went beyond the public laws of war. He did not think these officers and crews were entitled to any such compensation as proposed. They simply did their natural, ordinary and legal duty.

Mr. CONKLING said the services performed were of an unusually gallant and heroic charwere of an unusually gallant and heroic char-acter, such as have generally called forth especial marks of approval. He opposed striking out the section.

Pending discussion, the Senate went into ex-ecutive session, and then adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a report from the Sergeant-at-Armis that he has made return in the Hallet Kilbourn habeas corpus constoly of the witness had ing further proceedings.

Mr. CONGER made the post of order that a to the report.

The SPEAKER hald it would be highly proper,

and he would direct it to be appended.

Mr. LORD, of N. Y., on behalf of the manager: in the impeachment case, submitted for adop-tion a replication to the plea of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, asking its adoption by

the House.

The replication sets forth that Belknap was Secretary of War at the time the proceedings were progressing; and, secondly, that while the committee of the House was investigating, with a full knowledge of the result of such investigation, the said Belknap resigned his office for the purpose of evading an impeachment. They therefore demand that the Senate declare the piea insufficient to excuse the said Belknap. The replication was adopted by the House.

Mr. LORD then offered a resolution directing the Clerk to notify the Senate that the House would make replication through its managers.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ill., introduced a bill for the relief of Joseph W. Parish. Referred.

Mr. DURHAM, of Ky., from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, reported a bill correct errors and supply omissions in the Revised Statutes. Ordered printed and recommitteel.

Mr. VANCE, of Ohio, introduced a bill granting to the State of Ohio the unsold and undistributed public lands in that State, and to provide for a correct record of transfers of land already sold. Referred.

Mr. O'BRIEN, of Md., introduced a bill to authorise the coinsign of a Contennal coin, and for other purposes. Referred.

Mr. HENKLE, of Md. introduced a bill to authorise the coinsign of a Contennal coin, and for other purposes. Referred to District Committee.

Mr. RAKER, of Ill., offered a resolution reciting that it is alleged that members of former Congresses were engaged in the real estate pool, and authorising that committee to make inquiry into the matter as to who, when, why and how said members, if any, were so interested in said pool, and authoring that committee have power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE, of N. Y., introduced a bill to refund the interest-bearing debt of the United States in forty-year bonds, and bearing a uniform rate of interest. Referred.

The resolution declaring Mr. Finley entitled to the seat was then adopted, and the latter advanced to the Clerk's desk to be sworn in.

Mr. Townsender of the m

Mr. PAGE, of Cal., was recognized by the Chairman, when the House went into Committee of the Whole, after the second recess, and yielded a portion of his time to Mr. ELKINS, of New Mexico, who briefly argued in favor of the bill.

Mr. PAGE then addressed the House, claiming that supplies were and could be furnished the Indians cheaper by the civil than the military authorities, as shown by a comparison of the cost of the same articles for the army and for the Indians.

the same articles for the army and for the Indiaes.

He read a number of reports from Indian agents
to the effect that the presence of the military was
distasted to the Indians and highly injurious to
their morals. A transfer to the War Department would be, in his opinion, a retrograde movement in the civilization of the Indians. He argued that to transfer to the military meant war,
which was, as the country well know, expensive,
and, therefore, the transfer could not be made to
appear accommic or wise or for the benefit of the
whites or the Indians.

Mr. HUNE C. Ky., denied that the bill proposed to turn the Indians over to the army in the
field. The bill suply transferred the control
from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of War, and that the selection of agents
about py made Tyun the Olders of the army;

amy, whatever much to the results of or or against West Point, he thought the army would compare favorably with the class that have acted as Indian agests.

The object of the bill was humane treatment of the Indians and economy to the Government, which he argued would be effected by the proposed transfer. As to the higher cost of articles for the army, he showed by official reports and the testimony of members from frontier sections, who rose in their seats to testify that the Indian goods were greatly inferior to those furnished the army.

Mr. TERRY, of Va. said there was an entire missapprehension of the scope of the bill. It did not interfere at all with the civilized nations—he would not call them tribes—or the wild tribes of the plains, who would remain under their present rulers and chieft, but to provide for the distribution of the supplies to fine Indians through the commissary and quartermaster departments of the army, instead of through the Indian agents. It was to dispense with the Indian agents. It was to dispense with the Indian bureau and put the duties upon the army, which had the machinery stready in operation. As to the morals, he asserted the army stood as high as the employees of the Indian bureau, while a certain discipline existed in the army that was not found in the Indian bureau employees.

Mr. WILSHIRE, of Ark, opposed the bill.

ployees of the Indian bureau, while a certain discipline existed in the army that was not found in the Indian bureau employees.

Mr. WILSHIRE, of Ark, opposed the bill. Civilization and education of the Indians was necessary to their effective control, and this he claimed could never be done by the army. He expressed surprise at the unanimity of the South in support of the transfer, and said the men of the South had had experience in the exercise of civil authority by the military power. He favored the establishment of an independent bureau for the control of indian affairs.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, commensed a speech in support of the bill in the remaining part of Mr. WILBRIES hour, and obtained leave to print the rounsider of his remarks.

Mr. STEELE, of Wyoming, followed on the same side. He charged that the Indians who were warlike and troublesome were fed, caloed and pampered, while those who were willing to be at peace were left to beg from door to door.

After commencing his speech, he obtained leave to print, and yielded to

Mr. LITTRELL, of Cal., who announced himself in favor of the transfer. He contrasted the character of the military with the Indian officers, charging in detail the grossest frands upon the Indians in his own district and vicinity.

Mr. PATTELISON, of Cal., believed, denying the responsibility of the army for the Chivington massacre.

The committee then rose, and at 11:40 the House

The committee then rose, and at 11:40 the House MEXICO.

Hard Fight Expected Soon. Galveston, April 19.—The Galveston News special to-day says the following has just been received from Ringgold, April 18, 9p. m.: The stage from Meterey, which arrived at Comargo this evening, brings the following, which may be considered reliable: The Government maintains a firm attitude. Quirage, with 500 men, is hunting for Trevino, and it is thought they met at Ramos to-day. Gen. Pedro Martinez is expected in Montercy with 600 cavalry. Gens. Avanelto and Palacios are en route to the frontier with their

Palacios are en route to the House.

Gen. Conda entered Monterey Saturday last with four thousand infantry, four mountain pieces of cannon, and funds to pay the troops. Naranjo will enter Mier to-day with six hundred men. Gen. Fuero, commanding the forces at Monterey, don't allow correspondence of any kind from the interior to pass Monterey.

All talesmanh lines between Monterey and Palacios are en route to the frontier with their All telegraph lines between Monterey and Mexico are in good working order.

Rio GRANDE CITY. April 19. 3 p. m.—Mier was taken at 1 p. m. by Nara and Vara, with 450 men. All the custom-house officials and employees have gone to Guirona. The citizens made no resistance, the revolutionists entering without opposition. Naranjo is expected at Cumargo this evening. Large forces of Government troops are on their way to the Rio Grande, and sharp fighting may be looked for within a few days.

Republican Victory in Chicago. Cuicado, April 19.—Almost compiete returns from the city election show a sweeping victory for the Republican and municipal reform ticket. The following were elected: Clinton Briggs over Clarke Lipe, for city treasurer, by a majority of 5,018; Sutrill over Adams, for city attorney, by a majority of 4,778; Autz over Hauting, for city clerk, by a majority of 5,300; Best over Honfield, for clerk of the police court, by a majority of 5,068. Of the above mentioned, Briggs is the only name on the Democratic ticket. Hayne had no opponent for mayor. His vote was about 22,000. But few of the new common council are elected from what is commonly known as the "Bunner."

Republican Primaries in Baltimore. Baltimone, April 19.-The Republicans held primary elections this evening for delega to the Republican State convention to be held May 4 to select delegates to Cincinnati. There were two tickets, "known respectively as the Fulton or American, and Booth or custom-house," but both, professedly, for Blaine and Bristow. It is said to night that the Fulton ticket elected delegates in eleven, and the Booth in nine wards of the city.

NEW YORK, April 19.-This is the last day of the great revival services at the Hippodrome, which for the past ten weeks have daily and nightly drawn vast crowds to that structure

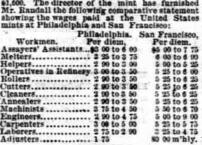
nightly drawn vast crowds to that structure. Collections will be taken up at all the meetings to-day. At the afternoon meeting yesterday \$11,000 was raised, and at the evening meeting \$15,000. By 12 o'clock to-day the great hall was niled with people.

Republican Victory in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 19.—Henry Bedlow, Republican, was elected mayor to-day by 375 ma-jority over Stephen P. Slocum, Democrat, the present incumbent. The Philadelphia Mint People Want More

The Philadelphia Mint People Want Mere Salary.

The superintendent of the Philadelphia mint has sent a letter to the chairman of the Apprepriations Committee, complaining that in view of the large amount of work to be done by the mints now, in colning silver, and in view of the fact that most of the coinage is done at Philadelphia, it would be well that the disparagement between salaries at the various mints be done away with. Mr. Randall says they are getting 'oo much pay in California, or too little in Philadelphia, and he proposes to do something about it. de refers to the letter of the Philadelphia mint superintendent. As an instance of this disparity in compensation, the superintendent mentions that adjusters and ladies at Philadelphia receive \$4.75 per diem, against \$80 per month or \$1 per working day at San Francisco, and \$3.50 a day at Carcon City. The superintendent also shows that the pay of his employees was reduced last session of Congress, and cites the weigh-cierk, calculator, and bookkeeper, all very responsible posts, who were reduced from \$2,000 to \$1.800 per annum, and the redemption cierk and register from \$1.800 to \$4.500. The director of the mint has furnished Mr. Randall the following comparative statement showing the wages paid at the United States mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco; Workmen.



Miss Braddon, the novel writer, thinks of making a tour in this country and giving public read-

ings.

An ice company applied to the Shakers of Nisk-ayuma, near Albany, for permission to cut lee from a lake which is on the Shaker property, and offered to pay a good price for the privilege. The Shakers granted the permission, but refused to take any money for it, their principles forbidding the seiling of air, water or ice.

ding the seiling of air, water or ice.

A good many wicked partners are to be on exhibition at the Centennial fair. What a pity Pairmonth park cannot be stocked with truly good men, though it is consoling to reflect that at least one will be there during the course of the summer, providing the weather be not too hot for traveling between Concinnational Philadelphia.

Superintendent Cooper, of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, says that a locomotive drew a director's car nine and three-fourths miles on that line in seven and one-fourth minutes. The time was from a flying start to a dead stop, and it is calculated that the highest speed was at a rate of eighty-seven miles an hour. It was on a down grade.

"It does not speak well for the intelligence of the public," says the London Lancet, "that the stamp duty on patent medicines during last year yielded an increase of £13,845 over the produce of the previous year. It is scarcely credible that the passion for consuming unknown quantities of unknown drugs should be so strong as this thriving trade in nostrums indicates."

The servant of a Prussian officer boasted of the

The servant of a Frussian officer boasted of the amiable qualities possessed by the latter to a comrade: "He is good and gentle, and all he asks is that I brush his clothes well." "And mine," said the comrade, "he is far more accommodating; he beats the dust out of my uniform every morning when I have finished beating his." "Indeed," replied the first in an incredulous tone. "Yes," said the second, "but my uniform must be on my back." back."

They say at the Treasury Department that the clerkships are to be more evenly apportioned between the States. The District of Clumbis has the most, New York next and Nevada the least, its number being only three. This statement should not incite the Nevadians into a grand rush on Washington.

an Washington.

The first man to ask silver from the Sergeant.

The first man to ask silver from the Sergeant, of

INDIANA CONVENTION.

TIME AT INDIANAPOLIS IT WOULD NOT RUN SMOOTH

LANDER'S AND HOLMAN'S STUBBORNNESS THEY WILL NOT ACCEPT THE NOMINATION

WILLIAMS THE CHOSEN CANDIDATE SPLENDID REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN PROVIDENCE

The committee on resolutions not being ready to report when called, an attempt was made to pro-ceed to ballot for a candidate for Governor, Hon. William S. Holman, Hon. Franklin Landers and Judge Niblack being before the convention.

WILLIAMS NOMINATED.

EXCITAMENT, CONFUSION AND DISSUEST.

An attempt was made to call the roll, but it was found impossible to do so. The committee on resolutions was, therefore, allowed to report, and when another attempt at a billot was made, confusion and excitement prevailed. Messes, Holmes and Landers were again nominated and again withdrawn. Mr. Landers appeared in person and again peremptorily demanded that his name withdrawn. Jas. D. Williams, of Knot county, was then offered as a compremise, and an attempt to nominate by acclamation was made, but the convention would not allow a vote to be taken. Gen. M. D. Mascon's name was then offered.

The chairman ordered that the roll be called for a bellot, when Mr. Landers' name was again placed in monimation, it being understood that The chairman ordered that the roll be called for a ballot, when Mr. Landers' name was again placed in nomination, it being understood that Mr. Holmes' name was positively withdrawn.

The wildest excitement prevailed, notions of all kinds being made, and the Chair being unable to control the convention, ordered the band to play, after which a ballot was commenced, the delegates voting according to their preference, and not regarding the withdrawals, resulting as follows: Rolman, 98; Landers, 89; Manson, 24; Williams, 28. No choice, 250 being necessary. Landers appeared again, demanding to be heard, pretesting against his name being used while votes were cast for Holman.

The Chair announced that the names of Holman and Landers were both withdrawn, and ordered a ballot with Williams as the only name before the convention. Towards the close, it being apparent that Williams had the nomination, many counties changed to him who had before voted for Landers. Marion county then moved that Williams be declared the unanimus choice of the convention for Governor, which was carried without the result of the second ballot being amonused. Isaac P. Gray, of Randolph, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by accimation.

The following is the tieket nominated by the Democratic State Convention to-day: Governor, James D. Williams, of Knox county; Lieutenant Governor, Isaac P. Grey, of Randolph county; Judge of the Supreme Court.—First district, S. H. Buskirk, of Monroe county; Second district, A. G. Downey, of Chio county; Third district, John Pettit of Trippecanoe county; Fourth district, James L. Worden, of Allen county; Secretary of State, John E. Nefl, of Randolph county; Auditor, E. Henderson, of Morgan county; Treasurer, Benj. C. Shaw, of Marion county; Attorney General, C. A. Buskirk, of Monroe; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. H. Smart, of Allen; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Gab iil Schmuck, of Perry; Reporter of the Supreme Court, Augustus N. Martin, of Wells.

The following is the platform adopted:

1. That the civil service of the Government has become corrupt, and is made the object of personal gain, and it is the first duty which the people owe to themselves and the Government to restore the tests of honesty, capacity and fidelity in the selection of persons to fill all public positions.

may be brought to light and guilty parties to punishment, but also that it may be made clear to the
people that their only remedy for reform is by
making a general and thorough change.

3. That retrenchment and economy are indispensible in Federal, State and municipal administration seen essential means toward lessening
the banding of the people, and we commend the
enough of the majority of the majority of the majority
tatives for the reduction of the expenses of the
Federal Government to a just standard, and their
determination to lessen the number of useless
officers.

officers.

4. We believe in our ancient doctrines that

4. We believe in our ancient doctrines that

GOLD AND SILVER

is the true and safe basis for the currency, and
we are in tavor of measures and policies that will
produce uniformity in value in the coin and paper
money of the country without destroying or embarrassing the business interests of the people.
5. We oppose the contraction of the volume of
our paper currency, and declare in favor of the
adoption of measures looking to the gradual retirement of the circulation of the national banks
and the substitution therefor of circulating notes
issued by authority of the Government.

6. We recognize with patriotic satisfaction the
vast recuperative energies with which our country
is endowed, and we observe that, in spite of the
interference with the laws of commerce which has
been practiced. OUR CURRENCY HAS IMPROVED

over currency has improved in proportion as our wealth has increased and the sense of national and local security has been confirmed. We are, therefore, of the opinion that a natural return to specie payments will be promoted by the increase of national wealth and industries, by the assurance of harmony at home and peace abread, and by strengthening our public credit under a wise and economical administration of our national affairs.

7. The legal-tender notes constitute a safe currency, and one especially valuable to the debtor classes because of its legal-tender quality, and we demand the repeal of the legislation enacted by the Republican party, providing for its withdrawal from circulation, and the substitution therefor of national bank paper.

8. The act of Congress for the resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January, 1878, was a party measure, devised in secret caucus for parcyends, and forced through the House of Representatives, without the allowance of amendment or debate, under party discipline.

it paralyzes industry,
creates distrust of the future, turns the laborer
and producer out of employment, is a standing
threat upon business men, and should at once be
repealed without any condition whatever.

9. As Democrats we may indulge in laudable
pride at the great success of our common school
system, which had its origin in Democratic policy
and its development in Democratic measures.
We will stand by and forever maintain our comstitutional provision, which guarantees our common school fund from diminution and missppropriation, and its use only to support son-sectarian
common schools, and we denounce as enemies of
the schools the Republican politicians who, for
party ends, have sought to bring them into political and sectarian controversy.

10. We believe that a license law, properly
guarded, is the true principle in legislation upon
the liquor traffic.

11. It is not the right of any political party to
make the just claims of Union soldiers, their widows and children the subjects of partisan controversy, for such rights are most secure when protected by all the people, and are endangered only
when IT PARALYZES INDUSTRY,

We will stand by and maintain their rights to honors, to pensions and to equal bounties—not as partisans, but because it is our pleasure and duty

honora, to pensions and to equal bounties—not as partisans, but because it is our pleasure and duty as elitisens.

12. That the jurisdiction of the Federal courts in civil causes has been so extended as to become burdensome to the people by increasing expenses and compelling them to try their causes at places remote from their homes.

13. We approve the bill which recently passed the House of Representatives, prohibiting members of Congress an i all officers and employees of the United States from contributing money to infinence elections.

14. We are opposed to the assumption by Congress of the debts of the District of Columbia which were contracted by the late corrupt government, and we believe the Government should pay its equal and just proportion for local improvements, the same as other owners of property, and no more.

15. That the people of Indiana recognize with pride and pleasure the eminent public service of the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks; that in all public trusts he has been faithful toduty, and in his public and private life pure and without blemish. We, therefore, declare that he is our unanimous choice for the Presidency of the United States.

16. That the delegates to the Democratic National Convention, this day appointed, are hereby instructed to cast the vote of this State in ead convention as a unit in such manner as the majority of the delegates may determine.

17. That we are opposed to the payment of any part of the rebel debt, or any payment whatever for emanipated slaves or the property of rebels destroyed in war.

Municipal April 18.—The crevases at Della Monday night caused great alarm at Eriar's Point and all the citizens at that point turned out

Point and all the citizens at that point turned out ch masse to try to repair the levee, the break in which is reported to be 100 yards wide, and water is pouring through with fearful force at last accounts and overflowing plantations on Moon Lake, and will find its outlet through Cold Water and Tallahatchie rivers.

Hayti.

New York, April 19.—The Haytien consulate here has received cable advices from Kingston that the revolution in Hayti is triumphant. Dominique, the late President, has fled. The Vice President, Ramean, and Lorquet, the general in command of the Government forces, have been shot. Biren Canoal, who was called from the country, is now in Port-su-Prince, and it is presumed by will take charge of the Government.

FREE SOUTH CAROLINA.

Thompson and the Freedmen-Interview With Hon. Robert Purvis-The Savings of the Poor Negroes-His Opinion of Gov. Cham-berlain-He has been Embraced by White-Liners-What A. M. Sperry Knows About it.

(Regrinted from our issue of Feb. 21.)
To enable the down-trodden South Carolina Republicans to accertain the manner of men who are now oppressing them under the guise of "re-form," and to fully show up the antecedents of the man J. G. Thompson, who edits a penny news-paper at Columbia called the Union Herald, we sent a reporter of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN to interview Hon. Robert Purvis, one of the comnissioners of the Freedman's Bank, recently reascertain whether or not he could recover any portion of the money which the said J. G. Thomp-son had fraudulently obtained from the Beaufort branch of that institution. Mr. Purvis was also invited to express his views freely relative to the herculean efforts which the adventurer Chamberlain and his renegade Republican allies and Ku-Klux abettors are making to turn South Carolina over to the temier mercies of the most

ENSCRIPTIOUS DENOCRATIC CONSPIRACY

which has yet found inception in the South. Our reporter found Mr. Purvis at his residence, No. 1118 Thirteenth street, where he had just arrived from his Philadelphia home.

Reporter. I have called, sir, to ascertain your views upon South Carolina affairs, and, especially, to learn whether or not the reports are true which charge one Thompson, now of Columbia, with having fraudulently obtained money from a branch of the Freedman's bank.

Mr. Purvis. It is exceedingly disagreeable for me to express views about uny fellow men calculated to do them harm, but in this instance a proper regard for the public weal, and, more especially, the deep sympathy which I, in common with other Republicans, entertain for the abased colored people in South Carolina forces me to depart from an established usage. My knowledge of Thompson's transactions with the Freedman's bank is most unfavorable to him. The books of the institution show that he obtained from its Beaufort branch over se,000, which never has been paid. The only collateral which we held was some worthless "printers' certificates," and when, on a recent visit, I demanded better security, he gave me some of

pon the treasury, which, I am estisfied, are no better than those originally held by as. Why, the audacity of this man is refreshing. Here is what he says in a recent number of his paper: "To those who wish to ascertain the truth, I refer to Mr. W. H. Lockwood, cashier of the branch as Beaufort, and to Mr. Robert Purris, commissioner, at Washington. Until this is done any one who repeats the charge or gives it currency is a willful alanderer and a liar. The Freedman's bank is now, and has always been, secure of the payment by me, principal and interest, of all due it from me.

He not only got these \$6,000 from the institution without rendering an equivalent therefor, but he had the impudence to admit to me that he had made proposals to some State officers to defrand the State of South Carolina by doubling or "raising" the worthless "printers" certificates" 100 per EX-TREASURER PARKER'S "WARRANTS"

quate.

Reporter. And what are your views about Chamberlain? Do you regard him honest in his professions of reform, or is it only a morbid desire

BIASED IN CHAMBERLAIN'S PAYOR with him. The situation there is distressing. I saw nothing on all sides but clated Democrates and depressed, dispirited Republicans. I am satisfied Chamberlain can only be re-elected by Democratic votes and the employment of foul means to secure those ends. I have recently learned that Democrats even are fast repudiating him, and if that be the case he is to-day the most heartily despised man in his State. As I took the train at Columbia to return home I was suffer managed by

most heartily despised man in his State. As I took the train at Columbia to retura home I was return ambryed by
A NUMBER OF WHITE LINERS

who had been to congratulate the Governor, and on our journey they gave vent to frequent expressions such as this: "Chamberiain is a nice fellow, and not much love for the negro about him."

Reporter, I suppose F. L. Cordozo is one of the Governor's principal abettors in his complinacy to turn South Carolina over to the Democracy?

Mr. Purvis, Yes, sir; but I regard him as being of so little importance that he is scarcely worthy of notice. From reports it would appear that he has made so much haste to be rich as to create the apprehension that the ends employed were not always commendable. I am satisfied that he means to do all he can in connection with Chamberlain in endeavoring to discomfit the Republican party. I forgot to tell you that what most disgusted me with Chamberlain was the fact that while he denounces ex-Governor Moses in the newspajers, gentlemen of reliability in Columbia, informed me that almost on any day they might be seen closeted of the most intimate terms. The likes and dislikes of such men, however, amount to nothing. They abuse each other to-day, and to-morrow they are "check by jowl," to use a homely phrase. In conclusion, I will say that if the South Carolina Republicans are allowed to give expression to their sentiments at the polithis fail, the State will be carried by a larger Republican majority than ever before, because the colored people are alive to the frequent blows which Chamberlain has struck at their liberties. But if the White Line mobs are allowed to practice intimidation, as they now threaten to do, the result cannot but be fattal togood government. I have an abiding faith, however, in our institutions, and question not but that those in authority will see to it that fellow-citizens, however humber, will be protected from outrage, and ganzated in the enjoyment of rights national in character. South Carolina Republicans have my precound

ANOTHER WITNESS TO THE PRONT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19, 1876,

To the Editor of the National Republicans:
Sin: In reply to your inquiries of a recent-date,
I will state that early in 1875 I found. J.G. Thomppon, of South Carolina, in debt to the Freedman's
bank in two notes, one for \$2,904.50 and the other
for \$3,802.10, with interest, I think, at 10 per cent.
As nominal security therefor there had been putup say \$13,000 of South Carolina State printing
bills, which had been given him for alleged services rendered by the Port Royal Printing and
Publishing Company, and in addition some other
State securities of no value. These bills have
since been found to be entirely worthless, and
have been abandoned. It appears from statements made to me by Mr. Scovili, then cashier of
the branch at Beaufort, S. C., that this money
was loaned to Thompson

BEALLY WITHOUT ANY SECURITY WHATEVER, BEALLY WITHOUT ANY SECURITY WHATHVEY, and that the worthless collateral was put, up afterwards, in order to have something to show me as inspector, and to furnish an apparent basis for their statements that the notee in question were good, and, if not paid in any other way, could be paid by the collection of the collaterals. I never had the slightest, belief that the securities were good for anything, and the event has proved that Mr. Thompson kney they were worthless at the time he put them in. His relations with the defaulting cashier, Scovill, were so intimate that I have always believed he obtained this money knowing that in so doing he was not only violating the charter of the bank and the purpose for which it was created, but that he was taking advantage either of

was created, but that he was taking advantage either of THE RASCALITY OR THE WEARNESS of the officer from whom he obtained it.

Mr. Thompson's statements to me in regard to these notes and securities have in no instance been borne out by the facts as they subsequently appeared, and my own efforts to collect them, in connection with the efforts of Mr. Lockwood, the cashier succeeding Mr. Scovill, were, as it now spears, paralyzed in consequence of the had reputation which attached to everything with which Thompson's name was connected. Referring to the recent appeal made by him to Hon. Robert Purvis and Mr. Lockwood, I can only say that his andacity is surpassed only by the general disboncety of the original transaction which makes such an appeal necessary.

Very respectfully yours.

A. M. Sperray.

Late Inspector F. H. T. Co.

The Rhinebeck Strike.

Potohkersie, N. Y., April 19.—It appears that the Rhinebeck strikers were reinforced by fifty strikers from Ronslout, who returned to the latter place at 3 p. m. without having committed violence. Subsequently the Rhinebeck constables made five arrests, and to-night all is quiet. Across the river at Rondout, where another strike is in progress, affairs have assumed a more serious aspect. Brig. Gen. George Parker, of this city, has received a telegram from Capt. Tremper, of the National Guard at that place, saying that the sheriff has ordered out a battalion of military and asking orders.

Gen. Parker has ordered Capt. Tremper to obey the sheriff, and telegraph further particulars, but as the telegraph office at Rondout closed at nine o'clock for the night it is doubtfull any further intelligence can be obtained. It is believed, however, that up to this hour (II p. m.) all is quiet.

Philadelphia, April 19.—This afterneon, in the trial of Burns, Wishart and Calvert, charged with dealing in forged bonds, George F. Hilt con-cluded his testimony, and was afterwards sub-jected to a sharp cross-aramination. The vvi-dence elicited was very damaging to the defende-ants.